The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,760. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	28 0
including postage	„	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	16 0
including postage	„	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	6 0
including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To sail in April.)

THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1864

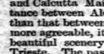
FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 965 Tons register, Captain J. Thomson, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. B. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting voyage, full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has a choice of conveyances by safe and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Trieste and Calais.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15 *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. Reduced rates for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woollet, Commander, will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 P. M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, 100 H. P., will be despatched for Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. Brougham & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 15th instant, with Passengers and Cargo, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Hamlin, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The CORINGA will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 6th.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT,		
Friday	8th April	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	12th „	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Friday	15th „	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	19th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.
Friday	22nd „	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	26th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 6 P. M.
Friday	29th „	TELEGRAPH at 6 P. M.
DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.		
Friday	8th April	MAHARAJ at 2 P. M.
Tuesday	12th „	TELEGRAPH at 2 P. M.
Friday	15th „	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	19th „	TELEGRAPH at 9 A. M.
Friday	22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 11 A. M.
Tuesday	26th „	TELEGRAPH at 5 P. M.
Friday	29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE at 5 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Agents.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.		
Friday	8th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	20th April	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Thursday	5th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.		
Wednesday	13th April	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday	25th April	MAHARAJ. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	10th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M. positively

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanVullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo by the *Sultana*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Sultana*.

Bombay, 26th March 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

PORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—A Dividend of Rs. 850 per share of the above Company will be paid on and after the 10th APRIL next from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. at this office.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)
Capital £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares.

Solicitor in Bombay.— W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE ENGLISH BREEDING SOW. Enquire on board the *Salamanca*.

G. N. LIVESAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—In consequence of the owner's remaining in England, a Grand Pianoforte, by Erard, (made expressly for India), the property of W. Trevor Roper, Esq. Apply to

ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally for Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Farsi-Gujerathi New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.

Two 3-Ton Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Fire Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves, and Cocks.
Gauge Cocks and Grease Cocks.
Constantly expected a lot of Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps suitable for either Gas or Oil.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, 5th April 1864.

TYEBJEE HABATBHOY and Co., (late Bassett & Co., SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, have now for sale amongst several articles:—

Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing with furniture, much economical for roofing houses, &c.; Letter-copying Machines; Gauge; Stationery; Bracket Braces with Bits, all sizes; Cast-steel, octagon and round, Garden Lamp-posts, ornamental and plain, with and without Lamps; Garden Hanging Lamps, two branched Moderator Lamps; Railway Lamps of all descriptions; —Railway Semaphore Gear, Engineers' and Railway Contractors' Tools, &c., &c.

T. H. Ives in soliciting the patronage of Engineers, Contractors and the public at large, beg to observe that their goods are of first-class quality, and at prices exceedingly low. They aim at a little profit and rapid and much sale. Outstation orders promptly and carefully executed. TYEBJEE HABATBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:—

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leghorn."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style*.
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Parties from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machine.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
Cast Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Sluice and Fawcett Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Gauge Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Slow Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. James Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Casseniores, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suitable for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Gauze, Gossamery, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a light BROUGHAM with Pole and Shafts. Apply to "H.," care of Editor *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED A BUTLER.—He must be a person of superior qualifications and first rate testimonials. None need apply who will not undertake to remain all night on the premises. The work is light, as the advertiser is the only occupier, and there is no family. He does not object to give Rs. 20 per month. A Bengali would be preferred. Apply to the Manager of this paper.

WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND, a situation either in a Bank or Merchant's Office. Can correspond, is a good Accountant, and has had four years' experience in a large Liverpool firm. Address the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY & Co., of Glasgow, opened on the 1st instant, a Branch-house in Liverpool, under the same title, and have assumed as resident Partner there Mr. Samuel Smith.

Both Houses are represented in Bombay by the undersigned. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1864.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE

WILL be received and despatched through the Egyptian Wire by THOMAS BLACK, Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office, Rampart Row, where information as to rates &c. can be obtained.

30th March 1864.

THE following passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired sailors of the Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to Carwar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
તીનવેલી પરેચ કંમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)
વેસ્ટરન ઇનલેન્ડ્યા શીપ કમપેની લીમીતેદ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 100 cars of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Tunjel Bagh, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application at the Architect's Office, near the Cooperage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday the 14th of April next.

Contractors, and the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Carpenter's work and Rubble Walling in the Stone done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Custom House, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with a bonus of one per cent., for the half year ending the 31st December 1863 on the First Issue of Shares; and also a Dividend and bonus at the same rates per cent., upon the amount paid upon the new Issue of Shares, from the 20th July to 31st December 1863, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 15th April 1864.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Meadow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

HEYCOCK & Co.

20th January 1864.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding high cast 3 years old Iron Grey Arab Colt, 14¼ hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a Picture-like. Price Rs. 1,500. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also one quite new Dog Cart, per *City of Manchester* for Rs. 500: commission will be charged on both at 5 per cent.

TO BE LET.—In Apollo Street, in the British Hotel Lane, Stable for few Horses and Carriages. Apply to

BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

No. 10, Hummum Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather cases with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No.	2	H.
Do.	3	
Do.	4	
Do.	8	With Lock and Key.
Do.	9	
Do.	10	
Do.	11	
Do.	12	
Do.	13	
Do.	32	Scribbling.
Do.	32	Interleaved.
Do.	33	Do.
Do.	85	Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.		

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony in Chinese and Japanese red and white Ivory, Staunton pattern. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

Princess of Wales and Queen	Rs.	3 8
Princess Louise		2 8
Duke of Cambridge		2 8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe		2 8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein		2 8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon		2 8

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior taste, which have been moderately purchased with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with filagree crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1320 ... ... Rs. 320

A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125

A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,410 125

A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85

A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66

A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,067 80

The same set with emeralds 86

A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cup set garnet mounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130

A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant with garnets having car-drops in case to match, No. 1,059 110

A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. 65

The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,305. 60

A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 85

A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64

A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54

A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75

SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074 50

Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70

Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,093 30

Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 32

Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 24

Ditto, No. 1,071 20

Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20

Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 26

Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 26

Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 16

Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 28

Earrings, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 3-12 per pair.

Morning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10-8, 15 ... ...and 18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. 50

A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 75

A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... 55

A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 27

A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034 50

A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004. 50

A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052 ... 28

A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold 20

A ditto ditto chased smallersize 21

A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. 15

A ditto ditto small design in enamel, No. 17 ... 10

Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... ... and 14

Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 13

Ditto ditto blue enamel, Crown 28

An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern 16

Ditto ditto smaller 12

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold 24

——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 3 12

——— do. round enclosed backs for double use 15

——— do. oval pattern 12

White Cornelian rich gold mounted 20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Egeria*, from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.

IN THE PRESS, and will be published shortly, a HUMOROUS SKETCH, in 18 pp. small quarto, entitled "VERY WILD SPORT IN THE EAST. By JASON?" With nine Illustrations by "Rowe!!" of *Lotos Angusis in Herba*."—Price Rs. 2 (cash) per copy, prepaid to any part of India, or Postage Stamps, Rs. 2-2 annas.
24 Mellow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees five hundred (500) per Share into the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
LECKIE & Co., Secretary and Treasurers.
Bombay, 7th April 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.
The first Call of (Rs. 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited.
The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.
PRLOCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 8th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY'S CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSENGER STATION AND GOODS SHED AT KURJUT.—The Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station, and Goods Shed Platforms and Porters' Huts at Kurjut.
Drawings, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Grant Road.
Tenders sealed superscribed "Tenders for Works at Kurjut," must be lodged with the undersigned by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th April 1864.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 8th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 4 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ripon*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th April 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.
Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Pioneer*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Corinda*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.
Mails for Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussarah, per steamer *Comoria*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M.

MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST, &c.
Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per steamer *Arabia*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M.

CALENDAR—April, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Thursday	14th.....	5h. 0m. A. M.
Full Moon, Friday	22nd.....	6h. 10m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Friday	29th.....	9h. 29m. A. M.

Days of Month	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Guns fired.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	9 Daybreak at 5h. 31.	5 48	6 14	0 29	0 48	51
Sun.	10 2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 47	6 14	1 7	1 27	1864, 48.8.
Mon.	11 Twilight ends at 7.27	5 47	6 15	1 48	2 9	7th April 1864, 5h. 58m. 48.8.
Tues.	12 Mars sets at 2h.13m	5 46	6 15	2 33	2 56	
Wed.	13 Jupiter rises at 9.14.	5 45	6 16	3 21	3 51	
Thur.	14 Jupiter sets at 7.	5 44	6 16	4 25	5 3	
Fri.	15 Saturn rises at 5.21.	5 44	6 16	5 42	6 20	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	March 31	KURRACHEE	April 1
AMOY	April 2	MADRAS	Mar. 30
ALLAHABAD	April 2	LONDON	Mar. 23
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
BELANDIA	April 3	MADURA	April 1
BANGALORE	April 1	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 31	MEERUT	April 1
CAPE	Jan. 26	OUDH	April 2
CHINA	April 2	PUNJAUB	Mar. 12
COCHIN	Mar. 19	PENANG	Mar. 25
DELHI	Mar. 26	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 19	SINGAPORE	Mar. 19
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

THE Bench of Appeal, and the report of the case of the Sheristedar of Ahmednuggur, which we publish to-day, supplies some proof of the enormity of ignorance and folly occasionally displayed by the lesser lights who rule the legal right in the jungle; and whose crude imaginings come up here to be digested into the form and semblance of justice. We hope to show those officious advocates of the Civil Service who so lately outraged all sense of propriety by comparing the Civilian of 30, to my Lord Chief Justice, that when they boldly challenged a comparison between the Barrister and Civilian Judges they committed a rank indiscretion; and that they have publicly called attention to gross deficiencies, which otherwise might have passed for some time longer quite unnoticed. People who had before scarcely thought about the matter are beginning pertinently to inquire why India alone of all Her Majesty's possessions and dependencies is condemned to the harassing martyrdom of an amateur judicature? The uneasy feeling which has for some time dimmed the official complacency of the powers that be on this matter is not unlikely to receive a rude fillip, which may possibly stir it into action. Even they are beginning to doubt whether the air of the entcherry is not losing its law inspiring qualities. No doubt rotten institutions are dear to the circumlocution office, especially when well tied up with red tape; and the soul of that beloved institution is even more bent, in its extreme need, upon palliations and milegations; in calling for reports and suggestions, which it never or only half adopts; in patching and tinkering the most obtrusive rents and imperfections in an existing system, than in making a sweeping reform. True, therefore, to its traditions, our Government thinks that the present state of things may go on a little longer. It can't give us lawyers to sit on the mofussil benches all at once; it will temporize; try the effect of a little legal education on its own Civil servants at first; and see how things go on. The Directors of Public Instruction and others have been, therefore, again and again called upon for expressions of opinions as to the best way of utilizing the raw material of Civilianism, and manufacturing competent judges therefrom. One of these reports thus elicited we have before us; and the least we can say of it is, that within the limits prescribed by the Government "notion," it is compiled with the most consummate and masterly ability. The compiler has written under a deep sense of the difficulties of the subject, and with a knowledge and candour that, we imagine, will be rather embarrassing to those who have long ago made up their minds to act in opposition to any suggestions which do not happen to coincide with their own foregone conclusions. We truly believe that he has struck out the very best plan that could be hit on for carrying out the Government views. Still, it is impossible not to gather from his facts and arguments that within the prescribed limits of improvement but very little good can be looked for. The idea of the Government is to give their sucking Civilian judges a year's legal education in England previously to their coming out here at all, and a year's further legal education here; the only question seems to be as to the manner of conferring this education. Various ways are proposed; but our own idea is that, subject the youths to what training you will, if *they* do not entirely idle away their time, which they most probably will, the knowledge they will acquire will fall under Pope's stigma as a "dangerous thing." Legal studies, pursue them as you will, cannot fructify in two years much to the benefit of the mofussil litigants. It seems to us not unlikely that those unfortunate people will be in the predicament of that poor wretch whose last state, we are emphatically told, was, for certain reasons, "worse than the first."

Undigested facts our Civilian may very possibly be crammed with; but from grubbing in books, or bewildering his brains amid abstracts of title or pleadings in a conveyancer's or pleader's chambers for one year, and attending our Courts here it is hopeless for him "to endeavour to acquire a grasp of principles and a lawyer-like habit of mind," without which all his reading has been so much waste time and energy. At the very utmost it is only just better than nothing.

It seems therefore obvious to us that all the Judges for India, those in the Mofussil as well as the Appeal Benches, must very shortly be sought for among lawyers of practice and experience. It is impossible that any other system of selecting Judges can work: and sooner or later that must be resorted to. If the best men are not forthcoming, (as is not very likely unless the stipends are very considerably raised,) we should at any rate be protected from the crass ignorance which every now and then startles us in some flagrant instance, and overwhelms the Court of Appeal with work. We should not have men, as we have now, unacquainted with the very first principles of justice sitting in judgment in cases involving immense sums of money, abstruse points of law, and even the awful responsibility of life and death. We should have lawyers instead of what we are likely to have under the Government system, half-educated amateurs. We hope shortly to return to this subject.

WE are glad to hear that the bountiful charities of our merchant princes are attracting much attention in England. It is naturally felt that something must be done in honour of those who act so strictly up to the rule, of letting "their lights shine before men." We are not astonished, therefore, to learn that an influential meeting was lately held in London, to consider how the English nation could best show its appreciation of such virtues. The meeting was numerously attended by all classes; and wonderful unanimity prevailed amongst the speakers. It was of course conceded on all sides, that heartfelt charity on the part of the donors, had as much connection with their widely advertised grants, as "Tenterden Steeple with the Goodwin Sands". The subject was therefore discussed in a perfectly unsentimental and business-like manner. The motives which set all the charitable streams flowing, were found, after full enquiry, to be three in number, viz.,—ostentation, rivalry, and the hope of a substantial return. The two first objects appeared by the evidence to have been amply gratified by the flourish of trumpets with which all the sums expended and promised, had been duly chronicled, with suitable panegyrics, in the Indian papers. As regards the last, it was felt that temporal rewards at the hands of Government were the only returns for which the charitable speculators cared or looked. Mr. Spurgeon indeed urged that, as "one of the enlightened heathen had, he believed, liberally subscribed towards the erection of a Christian church, a special exemption as regards temporal rewards might be made in his favour." Such a man, he said, could not have been moved by any mercenary feelings. The offer, therefore, to him, of any reward in this world, would be looked on as an insult. He begged, under these circumstances, to suggest a mode of payment. He proposed to be allowed to take as his text, on the following Sunday, the picture of a Christian temple being raised in heathen lands, by the spontaneous offerings of a large-hearted heathen. The feelings of gratitude which he undertook to excite in the hearts of his congregation would, he was convinced, be far more acceptable to the liberal philanthropist, than any temporal rewards however valuable. But the general sense of the meeting was against Mr. Spurgeon; and his proposition fell to the ground. After some discussion, a draft act, of which the exact details are not known, was entrusted to Sir C. Wood, who promised to introduce it, and, if possible, pass it through Parliament this Session. Though we are not able to give our readers an accurate description of the proposed law, its general tenor is as follows:—

"Whereas many of the wealthy natives of Bombay have invested large sums in charitable speculations, such as building hospitals, dhurumsallas, Christian churches, &c., &c., and whereas such natives are entitled to look for some substantial return for their money: It is hereby enacted:—

"1. The Governor of Bombay shall furnish to the Home Government, on the first of January every year, a list of the different speculators, and the amount invested by each.

"2. The speculators shall then be divided into two classes. Admission to the first class may be secured by charitable gifts amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 500,000. Admission to the second class may be secured by charitable gifts amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 300,000.

"3. All members of the first class shall at once be knighted. If their conduct remains exemplary for two years, they shall, at the expiration of that time, be raised to the Baronetage. They shall also be eligible for the Council of the Governor; and shall belong *ex-officio* to the Legislative Council.

"4. The members of the second class shall be eligible for the Council of the Governor. The first senior members shall sit *ex-officio* in the Legislative Council, the remainder shall rank with Major Generals. For smaller speculators, statues will be erected."

We have every reason to be pleased with the new law with which our Legislators contemplate favouring us; and daresay our native friends are equally contented; or rather would be, if such a law were in serious contemplation. For ridiculous as it may seem, it is undoubtedly true, that rich natives of Bombay think that by lavish expenditure on all sorts of prominent charities, they can certainly aspire to seats in the Legislative Council, and other coveted appointments. Admission to the hereditary ranks of the English aristocracy is even looked upon, as by no means unattainable, by the same means. Why, it is urged, should not the dabblers in shares, or the winners in time-bargains, find their way into the English Baronetage, as well as the seller of empty beer bottles? As an isolated question, there is no reason to the contrary. And if the trade of buying and selling shares, or rigging the market with adulterated cotton, is more honourable than the trade of selling old bottles, the admission of the followers of the former trades seems more reasonable than the admission of the followers of the latter. But believe us the time for this is past; give whatever sums you like; blazon your charities abroad as much as you like; your only return will be notoriety, and "the thanks of the Governor in Council for this additional proof of your liberality and generosity." We are not deceived: your own countrymen are not deceived. As regards your motives we really do not care twopence. But if you pay us the bad compliment of thinking that the men who took India and cleared the country of mutineers (without one iota of assistance from you or your class) are so very soft as not to reckon your disbursements at their true value, you are very much mistaken. And now, perhaps, you will ask why this tirade? If we choose to spend our money on innocent objects; and if our European toadies *will* fall down and worship the golden calf we have set up, what does it matter to you? The poor gain and you are no sufferer. But do we not suffer? Is it not painful to be compelled to own as Englishmen those who pretend to be penetrated with admiration of your liberalities; who urge you by false impressions to lavish enormous sums on all sorts of absurd schemes; who prostitute the national character by sycophantic adulation of your wealth; who give you and other natives a degrading and mercenary idea of the English character? Assuredly we do suffer. But we always have, and always will do our utmost to show that snobbish adoration of vulgar wealth, grubbed up from questionable channels, is not a natural ingredient in *all* English minds. To those natives, therefore, who have laboured under this delusion, we give a few words of friendly advice. All that we intend is to open your eyes and those of the public. Your disbursements on deserving objects we want in no way to stop. If your gifts really *are* charitable, our remarks do not apply to you. But even in that case the following suggestions may not be out of place. Do your good in private. Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth. If you must, on every occasion that you want to build a hospital, sink a well, or distribute money to the poor, address Government, request His Excellency to be good enough not to allow the matter to be made public. At present, it is clearly to be understood that the offer to Government of Dass, Jee, or Bhoy, to give a lac of rupees to some charitable work, means that His Excellency is to return thanks in the usual manner, publish the munificent bequest in the daily papers, and credit the donor with so much capital, to be drawn on when a vacancy in the Legislative Council gives His Excellency the power of rewarding far-sighted philanthrophy. Lastly, be consistent. Do not when spending tens of thousands on public charities, be too hard on the defenceless poor and orphans who occupy your houses, and whose hardships crop up by accident. The sight of fatherless children roving about the streets of this pestiferous city, because the rent of their homes has suddenly been raised beyond the means of their patrons to disburse, is not edifying. You will probably find, even in your religious books, some anathemas invoked on the heads of those who devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayers. Should such be found, lay them to heart and bear no malice for the unpleasant truths we have thought it our duty to tell you.

WE regret that our telegraphic summary of the Budget did not reach us in time for yesterday morning's paper. From it, it will be noticed, an important difference between the telegram sent to us and that forwarded by the *Times of India's* correspondent at Calcutta. One of the heads of intelligence in the latter message is, "The 10 per cent. Imports duties reduced "to 7½ per cent." The exact words of our telegram, referring to the same subject, are "Duty "on piece goods imported fixed at seven and "a half per cent, with adjustment of value to "[market] rate of the day." We incline to the opinion that ours is the more correct message of the two, and that, instead of reducing the 10 per cent. duty to 7½ per cent. on all the imports on which it is already levied, the Bania Trevelyan has *raised* the duty on piece goods (reduced by Mr. Laing from 10 to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*) to 7½ per cent., and in addition placed another heavy burden on the import trade in Manchester goods by declaring that this duty shall be levied on the value of the goods "according to the market rate of the day." In Sir Charles's Financial Statement of last year there occurs this passage: "It may "be asked in England why no reduction is "proposed on the duty on Piece Goods. The "English merchants in India, who have better "means of information than their countrymen "at home, have not applied for any such re"duction. They are aware that as the duty of "five per cent. *ad valorem* is charged on a "valuation which was fixed when prices were "about half of what they now are, it really "amounts only to 2½ per cent." Unless the Finance Minister has changed his mind, and it is not often that Sir Charles Trevelyan does change his mind, one can understand why he, holding such an opinion as this, has determined to increase instead of reducing the Customs duty on piece goods of English manufacture.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has notified that the rattan is to be the instrument employed for the infliction of corporal punishment upon culprits under the provisions of the Act, and further that the rattan is not to be less than half an inch in diameter. The blows are to be inflicted only on one part of the person, carefully avoiding the back.

THE *Friend of India*:—"A Bombay contemporary professes its 'sorrow' at learning that the system of 'ministerial Government,' adopted by Lord Canning, has been set aside by Sir John Lawrence. It will be a relief to our contemporary to be assured that nothing whatever of the kind has taken place. The 'labour' of the State, as well as the 'responsibility' are divided now as they were in Lord Canning's time; each officer in it discharges his own duties, and is accountable for their discharge—but undoubtedly the Viceroy exercises the right of supervision, and we apprehend that Lord Canning did, and every conscientious man would wish to do, the same. If this were otherwise, it would not be the Governor General in Council who ruled the country and decided upon the public measures, but the Council without the Governor General. This is a condition to which our contemporary, we presume, would be sorry to see affairs brought; and it is evident that the misapprehension upon which he has written is based upon an unfounded rumour from the purlieus of some department. The Government is as 'ministerial,' and its responsibilities are as equally distributed, as ever."

THE same journal learns that twenty lakhs, at the very outside estimate, will cover all the expenses attending the Sittana war.

Two more vessels have (says the *Friend*) been destroyed by fire in the river Hooghly, and the destruction of a third was attempted but as that happened to be an ice ship the progress of the flames was stopped. It is time, however, that the merchants bestirred themselves to enquire into the causes of the constant fires. With such a wind as that which blew on Monday, when the ice ship was set in flames, half the shipping in the river—to say nothing of the city—might have been destroyed. The port will get such a bad name among underwriters, if this goes on much longer, that the merchants will suffer severely in their insurances, even if no worse evil befall them. For the honour of Calcutta they ought to call a meeting to consider what means can be taken to put a stop to the trade of incendiarism. The Government can do nothing, if they will not move. When the Government is willing to protect trade, our merchants seem to be well pleased to leave the responsibility entirely in their hands, although in this instance they have really a great stake concerned. The fires are chiefly among the American shipping, and the cause is doubtless the shameful way in which the ships outside of the moorings are run upon five pounds a man; in Calcutta men can be got for three pounds. Consequently the captains ill-use their crews most infamously when they get them in the port, in order to induce them to desert. They forbid them to go on shore, and keep them at work all day in the sun, scrubbing or scraping the outside of the vessel. Sometimes the men desert, their wages are forfeited, they are left destitute, and then we hear of ships being set on fire. The men say that it is useless for them to go to the American Consul. Perhaps if that gentleman studied their case so attentively as he studies that of the captains, these disreputable incidents would cease. In the meantime, the merchants ought to take the matter in hand."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE BUDGET.

By Electric Telegraph.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

CALCUTTA, 7TH APRIL.

Budget delivered this morning.
Surplus of income over expenditure for the year 1863-64, £31,529.
The Opium receipts show a decrease of £1,205,000.
Estimated surplus for 1864-65, £823,288.
Duty on Piece Goods imported fixed at 7½ per cent. with adjustment of value to market rate of day.
Duty on Tobacco fixed at 10 per cent.
All else stands as before.

MERCARA, 7TH APRIL.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Carwar.

PONDICHERRY, 7TH APRIL.
Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Galle.

CALCUTTA. 2ND APRIL.
Government Paper, Four per Cents., 2½ to 3 discount.
Five per Cent, 6 to 6¼ premium.
Five and half per Cent., 14 to 14½ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 1½d.
Freights to London, dead weight, £3 10s. to £3 12s.
6d. per ton.
Jute, £3 to £3 5s. per ton.
Seeds, £3 7s. 6d. per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-6 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 4-14 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good seconds, as. 11 3 pies to as. 11 6 pies per morah.
Market for Piece Goods upward tendency.
Market for Twist better demand.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondents.)

LAHORE, 1ST APRIL.

WE have had another round or two of the "mill" I mentioned to you in my last as at present coming off in the *Chronicle* between the civilians and military man in the Commission. The military man is still thoroughly convinced of the superiority of himself and his class over the civilians. The modesty of these young gents is very remarkable indeed. A Bombay civilian at *thirty* yrs. the "Time *server* of India"—is quite as competent a judge as my Lord Chief Justice. Nor is as nearly all the best competition wallahs come to Bengal, I think we may fairly conclude our civilians are fully equal to anything you have in Bombay. But our young military Judge finds that six or seven years of the parade and mess-room, not to mention the billiard table and racquet court, render an indifferently educated griff vastly superior to the first competition-wallah, and of course beyond all comparison abler than my Lord Chief Justice. Shade of "Plain John Campbell," what think you of that?

As yet only the preliminary examination of the contractor and his friends who aided the enemy on the Frontier has been held; the real trial before Sir Herbert Edwardes will not take place for some time. Nobody here takes the slightest interest in the affair, or at last all pretend to consider that the Borderers are at rest "It my be for years and it may be for ever." Every allusion to the late war is avoided. "Figs! it was only a picnic! But that same picnic and the fall in the price of opium will give that "most excellent Indophilus", Sir C. Trevelyan some trouble. But to return to our conspirators. They have clearly brought themselves to the gallows according to the Penal Code, but no doubt they will get off with a somewhat lengthened residence in the Andamans. At the same time I doubt whether loyalty or disloyalty ever entered their thoughts. It seems to me to have been very much a money speculation. I don't believe that Patna Mussulmans would part with their gold merely to carry on a war against the English Kaffirs. I suspect they were lending to the Borderers and expecting enormous interest. All the parties concerned seem to be kin and contractors, and their kin are not in the habit of parting with their gold unless they get a *quid pro quo*.

We have occasional rumours of renewed disturbances on the Frontier, and the general impression in the city is that the war will be at once recommenced, but I think it will be quite impossible for the tribes to do any mischief this year as they cannot recover their late losses for a good while.

The hot weather seems setting in rather early this year. I have felt it a good deal during the past week, and I hope you will not be too hard upon me for my epistolary negligence. Small-pox is common in the city but seems to be mild, only four or five cases have proved fatal.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

FROM time immemorial, officers connected with the collection of customs and the prevention of smuggling have been looked upon as impertinent, obtrusive individuals, interfering where their services are least required, and performing their duties in a manner alike regardless of both owners and property. Nor is the odium so inseparable from the service confined to any particular place or country. The feeling of repugnance towards a Custom House official is as general all over the world, as the language in which music is written is as well understood. No matter whether he be a tide-waiter of Gravesend; a coast guardsman of the North Foreland, a *donanier* of Boulogne, Calais, or Marseilles; wherever Customs duties are leviable there is the office, and not unfrequently the officer, held in the greatest contempt. Nor is being the case in any at all strange that, with race-prejudices, a lower class of intelligence, and wretched pay, the Bombay Preventive Service contrasts even unfavourably with that of our mercantile navy.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the numerous Argus-eyed individuals who watch over the interests of the tax-paying community of this Presidency, smuggling is carried on in Bombay, and ever will be. It is due to the service, however, to say that its vigilance is almost proverbial, and its kind attention to shipmasters and others almost unbearable, as we will presently explain.

On taking a glance over the harbour one cannot fail to be struck with the vast amount of shipping and native craft at anchor. These ships and vessels are all mapped off as it were into sections. Thus we find the London craft, as a rule, anchored off the Apollo Bunder: the timber vessels off Boree Bunder: the Liverpool, French and other ships between the two. There are three separate anchorages for native vessels. One is situated opposite the Castle Flag Staff, and called the dutiable anchorage, where are all vessels from foreign ports, such as the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, Cambay, Cutch, Dwarka, Porebunder, Goa, Alleppi, Zanzibar, and the African Coast are collected. The second is off the Musjid and Elphinstone Bunders, and denominated the free anchorage from the fact of its being the rendezvous of vessels from British ports on the Indian coast, upon whose cargoes no duty is chargeable. It is no unfrequent occurrence for as many as upwards of 300 of these craft to arrive in the course of twenty-four hours. Another trysting place is termed the Salt Anchorage, where, as the name implies, all the *nimmuch-wallahs* are congregated. The first named station is the rendezvous of the transhipping officers, who have a large covered boat for their use, and are in charge of a gentleman termed a first-class officer. Notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, and the fact of a boat being continually proceeding about during the night, the Arabs will smuggle. The most perfect combinations of the Customs authorities are set at defiance by these lawless depredators, and they at times so far forget themselves as to absolutely refuse to "obey orders" as to mooring, &c., and very pretty scenes ensue. At each of the other anchorages a station boat with an officer and crew watch over the property under their charge.

The duties performed by the Preventive Service among the shipping are very varied. Upon the arrival of what is termed a square-rigged vessel an officer boards her as soon as the anchor is down. He receives the particulars of the vessel's mission, as to what port she is from, her tonnage, description of cargo, names of passengers, at what ports touched, commander's name, and to what nation belonging. Having satisfied himself on these points he decides whether or not an official shall be left in charge of the vessel. This person is termed a boarding officer, takes possession of the cargo, none of which can be landed without his permission. Two officers are told off for this duty, and they work in spells of 12 hours each, day and night. Their duty is to prevent transhipments from one vessel to another, and to see that nothing leaves the ship without passing through the Custom House. There are generally from fifteen to twenty of the highest grade officers stationed on board vessels in the harbour, with the exception of those remain until all the import cargo is discharged, ranging over periods from a fortnight to six weeks at a stretch, in some cases even longer. They are visited daily by the inspectors, and occasionally by the superintendent or his deputy. One of their boats is also continually cruizing about the harbour with a couple of officers on board, to detect any irregularities.

The rules of the Custom House with regard to ship's stores, &c., are, one has to believe, framed with unnecessarily strict. Captain Bowline wishes to borrow his friend Captain Tarbukit's gig for a fortnight. He is told he cannot do so without a pass. To exchange a hawser for one of coir would run the risk of confiscation and fine, while any attempt to smuggle a chest of arrack ashore as a present to an acquaintance, if detected, is "sudden death" to the captain, mate, or whoever it may be. These boarding officers have an unpleasant time of it, however, as they are looked upon as suspicious, and hence they are always an object of dislike and aversion to the master and officers of the ship. They are, moreover, frequently engaged in this way for fifty days and upwards at a stretch, and during that time seldom get an opportunity of getting on shore.

The arrival of the mail steamers afford great fun to the Customs authorities, especially during the months of November and December, when the boats are crowded with passengers.

An inspector repairs on board to supervise the passing of such baggage as is emergently required by parties for their present use, which has in all cases to be opened. The bulk of the luggage such as nailed up and soldered packages, being landed at the Custom House for examination and payment of any duty to which they may be subject.

There may be perhaps a hundred passengers, perhaps more, and all are anxious to be clear of the ship, her rats, and cockroaches at the earliest possible moment. They are oblivious of anything but the pleasure of getting on shore, and innocent of the magnates of the Preventive Department, which they soon find to be no misnomer. A party of six or eight have made an agreement with a bunder-boat-wallah, and their luggage is about being taken into that handsome craft, when Cerberus steps in and blocks the way. What does he mean? there are no dutyable articles,—personal effects, and nothing else. What do they mean by personal effects? Cerberus retorts. They hardly know, so difficult to describe everything. Then Cerberus must see for himself, or the boxes cannot go ashore. Unutterable is the disgust of the "griffs" at this state of affairs, nor is it allayed when on opening a portmanteau a case of pistols, a set of plated knives is found carefully stowed away in a pair of trowsers, a fancy clock in the sleeve of a coat, and so forth. The old stagers, knowing what is going to take place, have their trunks ready opened, and on the officer satisfying himself there are no dutyable article therein, they are at once cabalistically marked with a piece of chalk and allowed to depart.

It would be tedious work describing the details of the services ordinarily, and we are afraid the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* would hardly thank us for doing so. We must not omit to mention, however, that there are no less than twelve bunders at which goods are landed. The three principal of which are the Town Bunder, the Arthur Bunder, and the Musjid Bunder. Some goods are specially prohibited from landing at each of these places, and some can only be landed at the Town Custom House: such, for instance, as opium and jewelry. Unmanufactured tobacco can only be landed at Musjid Bunder. All articles of a combustible nature, such as acids, fireworks, gunpowder, pitch, rosin, tar, turpentine, naptha, kerosine oil, &c. &c, are prohibited from being landed at the Town Custom House and are mostly landed at the Musjid Bunder, excepting gunpowder, which is generally sent to the Powder Magazine at Sewree for safe custody.

There are other landing places for merchandize in addition to the three principal ones we have here mentioned. The first in importance is Carnac Bunder, where machinery, iron, coals, hay, straw, horses, and cattle of all kinds, fruits, vegetables, cotton, wool, seeds, grain, and all goods from Continental ports, except salt, opium and tobacco, are landed.

Clare Bunder is more particularly confined to landing and shipping grain and pulse.

The Elphinstone Bunder is devoted to timber, coals, machinery, hay and straw.

The Boree Bunder is more particularly confined to landing railway material. Persons wishing to land goods here have to apply for special permission.

The Coolie Bunder is well known to all who have travelled by railway from Boree Bunder to Byculla from the offensive smell prevailing in that locality. It is principally there where the fish is landed.

The Jamsetjee Bunder and the Colaba Cotton Screw Press Pier are confined to landing and shipping cotton and wool only. It is anticipated, however, that a very large business will shortly be done in various other articles. The Pilot Bunder is merely used as a landing place for the pilots, &c. When the reclamation works now going on in the vicinity are completed, this bunder will be an important one.

With the exception of the Apollo Pier, which is used exclusively for the landing of passengers, specie, cotton, wool, commissariat stores and ice, the remaining bunders are of small moment.

Very amusing scenes sometimes occur on the Apollo Bunder, especially on the mornings of the departure of the mail. Mr. Jungleewallah, Collector of the Malaria Districts, comes rattling down in one of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee's pair-horsed conveyances, with enough trunks and boxes to sink a bunder-boat. Wholly oblivious of officialism and red-tape anywhere out of his own district, he at once directs the boatmen to proceed with the embarkation of his effects. Suddenly he is brought up all standing by the Custom House officer in attendance—an individual of unpromising appearance, and with a strong Irish accent—when a dialogue, something after the following fashion, ensues:

Officer.—"Where are these things going to?"
Mr. Collector (sharply).—"On board the steamer."
Officer.—"Where's your pass?"
Col.—"Pass! I have no pass, not aware that one was required."
Officer.—(Ironically) "Dessay not; but that cock won't fight here."
Col.—(Getting warm.)—"You are probably not aware to whom you are speaking. I am Mr. So-and-so, and I demand that my luggage be immediately put into the boat. If not I will consult my solicitor."
Officer.—(Still ironically.)—"Very good, sir, you can consult your solicitor, and the Lord High Bishop into the bargain if you like: what I says is that them things don't go into the boat without a pass, and I sticks to it."

The Collector, who by this time is in a pretty considerable state of fusion, finding threats useless, and that he is wasting precious moments, goes on the opposite tack, and tries what a little cajoling will do. He has only a few articles of Bombay work which he values at, say a couple of hundred rupees, for which he is willing to pay duty. Cerberus smiles benignly, takes him into the watch-box on wheels, and as a matter of obligation allows him to pay the duty and depart. As a general rule passengers experience but little or no difficulty in embarking without a pass; if they but civilly explain that they have, or have not, articles for duty; and the utmost deference and respect is at all times shown to those who are worthy of it. An inspector is always on the Bunder on mail mornings, whose duty it is to see that the officer in charge conducts his duties in efficient and proper manner; and to whom all points in dispute must be appealed.

In order to the efficient working of the Preventive Service, on a large scale, a staff is of course required. At the Town Custom House alone there are a superintendent, and deputy, 3 inspectors, 5 first class officers, 5 second ditto, 5 third ditto, 5 fourth ditto, 10 fifth ditto, and 10 sixth ditto, fifteen transhipping clerks, 2 wharfingers, 3 assistant ditto, 103 lascars and tindals, and one passenger inspector. A great number of vacancies at present exist owing to the wretched remuneration given, and the profoundest dissatisfaction prevails among all grades of the service on this account. Government *will* be badly served, and khutput *will* occasionally be detected, so long as these men are so abominably ground down. Liberal treatment of servants is at all times productive of more good than parsimonious economy. And this the Government should fully understand.

BOMBAY.

AN office for the transmission of telegrams was yesterday opened at Jeypore.

WE understand that the Judges of the High Court intend for the future to limit the number of Vakeels practising in that Court.

THE pay of the members of the Sanitary Commission is fixed as follows:—*President*, Rupees 3,000 a month; *Secretary*, Rupees 500 in addition to pay, &c. of rank; *other members*, 300 Rupees each.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Tuesday the 12th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. The attendance of the members is requested.

THE Judges of the High Court have issued a summud to Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, one of the most successful candidates at the last Pleaders' examination, authorizing him to practise as a Vakeel in the High Court, Appellate Side.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Out of five persons who were admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, on account of the severe injuries sustained in the late railway accident, we regret to learn that two of them are at present lying in a precarious state.

THE Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, have ruled that all cases in which professional gentlemen are engaged, will in future be heard on every Monday, and in the event of the absence of a Barrister in a case in which he is engaged, that case will not be postponed on his account.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of the 28th Regt. on the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Garibaldi"	Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Perli D'Hiver"	D. Egville.
Selection (op.).—"Zampa"	Herold.
Quadrille.—"Sylvester"	Schmuck.
Duetto.—"La Figlia D'Folgonda"	Dotti.
Galop.—"Tritonen"	Labitzky.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, on Saturday the 9th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock P.M.
The following communications will be submitted for consideration:—
A case of leprosy. A case of epithelial cancer of the penis removed by amputation. By Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kaikhusro Rustomjee Vicnjee.

WE understand that the body of the European supposed to have been murdered, was picked up off the Mazagon Bunder and taken ashore by a blacksmith, named Mr. Burdeen. It laid on the Mazagon Bunder for some hours, as can be proved on the Custom House officer on duty at the time, and was finally taken away for burial by Mr. Constable Knight without any inquiry whatever having been made. What has Mr. Forjett and the Coroner to say to this?

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.—*8th April* 1864.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—One Ebram Shaikjee, an old offender, who has already suffered two years' hard labour in the House of Correction by the sentence of the Supreme Court for a former piccadillo, was convicted on the clearest evidence of having, under circumstances of singular audacity, stolen a piece of long cloth of the value of twelve rupees, the property of one Munjee Khemjee, a dealer in piece goods, on Thursday last the 7th instant. The prosecutor's shop is situated in the cloth market, and the prisoner very coolly walked off with the piece of cloth in the open light of day. The offence was witnessed by several bystanders and the prisoner was taken red-handed, like the diminutive tailor described in the refr

purpose I beg herewith to forward to you the witnesses named below:—

City Fouzdar Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Nazir of Adawlut, Kassiba Jemadar, Mahadeo Havildar, Vishnoo Purshram Deputy Collector, and Trimbuck Sudasheo.

4. The Sheristedar Mhyshwer Hurree I believe obstructed the police on the ground, that my order to the Fouzdar was illegal, but I maintain that as a magistrate holding full powers throughout the limits of the Ahmednuggur Zillah they were not, and that my written "order of search was to all intents and purposes a search warrant. By Section 142 of the Criminal Procedure Code you will, however, observe it is not necessary that the police should in all cases receive a search warrant from a magistrate, and that it is lawful for them to search any house under a written order.

5. My original order to the Fouzdar written across the communication he had received from the Sessions Judge is annexed to this letter for your information.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. H. SOUTER, Superintendent of Police.

II.—FINDING.

The original complaint from which the present case has sprung up, was for theft in a human dwelling-house, and the offence being one in which the police have authority to make an arrest without a warrant, no order would have been least deviation from the prescribed procedure on the part of the City Fouzdar Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, witness No. 2, had he at once searched the house of the accused under the provisions of Section 142 of Act 25 of 1861, instead of troubling himself for an order from the Superintendent of Police.

The Fouzdar (witness No. 2), however, seems to have imagined that for stolen articles he had to search the house of the Judge and Session Judge's Sheristedar, and an order from his superior, the Superintendent of Police, in such a case, would invest him with double authority in the execution of his official duty. Accordingly he obtained a written order from Mr. Souter authorizing him to search the house of accused Mhyshwer Hurree; the order is dated 22nd March 1864 and forms an accompaniment to Mr. Souter's letter No. 120 of 23rd idem recorded as No. I in this case.

With the order just alluded to, the City Fouzdar, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, witness No. 2, proceeded to the house of the accused Mhyshwer Hurree but before entering it, he took an unnecessarily precautionary step in sending for the accused Mhyshwer Hurree to be present at the search, a step which the said Fouzdar Cursetjee Nusserwanjee was not bound by law to take, as Section 125 of Act 25 of 1861, only requires that "the occupant of the house or place or some person in his behalf shall, in every instance be permitted to attend during the search" and not that the searcher should procure his attendance.

The accused Mhyshwer did not, however, avail himself of the courtesy shown to him by the Fouzdar he (accused) sent a word that he could not come and the Fouzdar with the assistance of the "Punch" commenced the search. The accused Mhyshwer repaired to the house when it was nearly half searched, and enraged as he was, he demanded of the Fouzdar Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, witness No. 2, to produce his search warrant before he touched any other thing connected with the search. The Fouzdar not having a thorough knowledge of the law stopped further search, and sent for a warrant in due forms from the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Souter. The accused Mhyshwer succeeded in this trick so far; but finding the Fouzdar would not leave his house without completing the search, made use of another trick that the Superintendent of Police was not a competent authority to sign a search warrant. And if one was obtained from him he (accused) would not allow the Fouzdar to act upon it. The Fouzdar, therefore, considered it useless to wait any further for a warrant in due form, left his work half finished and went home. Had the Fouzdar been a person well conversant with the law he would have at once made the accused a prisoner and searched his house thoroughly.

But the Fouzdar's ignorance of the law or of his duty is not an extenuation of the conduct of the accused Mhyshwer whose offence has been laid to his charge has been clearly proved by the evidence of two respectable members of the public service—the City Fouzdar Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, witness No. 2, and Mr. Lewis Cabral, witness No. 3, the Hoozoor Adawlut, witness No. 3, coupled with that of a Zumeedar Hanmunt Hurbajee, witness No. 4, and an old Vukeel of the Hoozoor Adawlut named Trimbuk Sudaseo, witness No. 5, viz: that the accused Mhyshwer did obstruct a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, whereby he has not only incurred the penalty of the law as laid down in Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code, but allowed the suspicion of the Judge and Session Judge against him that he had concealed public documents in his house to be strengthened.

The witnesses named by the accused Mhyshwer were to prove that he did not say he would not honour a warrant in due form under the signature of the Superintendent; that he told the Fouzdar (witness No. 2) that he would not allow (witness No. 3) to wait till the warrant sent for arrived or to set a guard over his house and that the Fouzdar sent for a warrant in due form (considering Mr. Souter's note was not a warrant) which had not arrived.

But these are not points at issue: the point at issue is whether the accused did or did not obstruct a public servant in the discharge of his duty, of which there is ample evidence as detailed above proved beyond all doubts and his own statement which amounts almost to a confession plainly shows that he did.

It is worthy of remark how the accused, through his cunning, thwarted the legal efforts of a police officer anxious to discharge his office duty, his boldness is beyond comparison, when he endeavoured to intimate to a magistrate the law favourably to his own purpose, by stating that under Sec. 142 Act XXV. of 1861, police officers must have a search warrant; and above all he must be said to possess an unparalleled degree of arrogance when he said before a number of officials and men, that he considered the Police Superintendent's order a waste paper, and that the Superintendent was nothing better than a sepoy.

We are the Court to punish the offence of the accused Mhyshwer by fine only he would pay it off to any amount and go home laughing which will not answer the ends of justice, the Court would therefore award both imprisonment and fine in his case to make an example of him to those who are conceited as himself.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.—The charge of obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions has been fully and satisfactorily proved against the accused Mhyshwer Hurree. He is therefore found guilty and under Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code sentenced to suffer six (6) weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of two hundred (200) Rupees, commutable to additional rigorous imprisonment for two (2) weeks.

R. DUCLE, Magistrate, F. P.

Dated this 26th day of March 1864.

III.

RESPECTED SIR,—I beg leave most respectfully to report that your Sheristedar and his cousin Wittul Sadasew who is head karkoon under me, have been taking away one of the peons under my charge for execution work without my knowledge for the last few months. The peon's name is Keroo and he is kept entirely in the house of the Sheristedar for his private purposes. The said Keroo is not for serving processes in kept by the head karkoon and this man is accounted for as present in the office, and whenever I mustered the peons, they cunningly and quietly sent for him from the Sheristedar's house.

Of course both the cousins will deny this, but I am prepared to prove it, and for your satisfaction should you send for the peon at once you will find him there. In this affair their roguery can be fully brought home to them.—I beg to remain, respected Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant. LEWIS CABRAL.

To the City Fouzdar.

IV.

SIR,—Upon the information herein conveyed the signature of the Nazir of the Judge's Court, I suggest that you at once, in company with Mr. Cabral, search the house of Mhyshwer Hurree and Wittul Sadasew with a view to ascertain if any warrants, applications, or other records of Government are therein concealed. The Police Magistrate, Mr. Souter, will grant a search warrant; but you must take means to prevent any records being destroyed before the search can be legally made.

A. RICHARDSON, Judge and Session Judge.

Ahmednuggur, 22nd March 1864.

V.

FOUZDAR,—As the office is closed on account of the Hooley, I am unable to send you a warrant in due form, but at the request of the Sessions Judge, you are to at once search the house of his Sheristedar and peons.

The City Fouzdar, F. H. SOUTER.

VI.—CHARGE.

I, Ramchunder Amrit Dugle, Magistrate, F. P., in the Zilla of Ahmednuggur, declare that there is hereby made against Mhyshwer Hurree the charge—

That he on the 22nd March 1864, at Nuggar Zilla, Ahmednuggur, voluntarily obstructed a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, in having whilst the City Fouzdar, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, on a written complaint from Mr. Lewis Cabral, and John Richardson, Esq., Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednuggur, to the effect that some warrants, applications, and other Government records has been stolen from the Court House, and that the Fouzdar should search the house of the accused, Mhyshwer Hurree, was engaged in searching his house, the accused prevented him, the said Fouzdar Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, by demanding the production by him of a warrant in due form under the signature of the Magistrate or an officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, without which the accused declared he would not allow the search of his house to be made by the City Fouzdar, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, and the accused has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 186 of the India Penal Code and within my cognisance.

And I hereby direct that the said Mhyshwur Hurree be tried on the said charge.

Dated 26th March 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLEANLINESS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I was rather amused on reading over the letter in your impression of the 7th inst., in answer to mine of the day previous, signed "Saafowrth." "Saafowrth" is evidently labouring under an erroneous impression, for if she had read my letter aright, she would have found that the portion of the Dhobies' Tank alluded to is facing the main road and *not* as she says "That place I make washment one long wall is, so man cant see from street, from inside then see." No one coming up from the direction of the Market on to the Fort can *but* perceive the indecency carried on a few yards to his left. If the police were a little more attentive to their duty the public would be saved the spectacle of beholding women devoid of nigh all their garments. If people wish to cleanse their bodies why not go to some spot beyond the range of public gaze, instead of bathing near one of the most frequented thoroughfares and showing their nude forms to the disgust of the respectable community who may have occasion to pass that way. TRUTH.

Bombay, 8th April.

SIGNORA GEMMA ONORATI (MADAME CAGLIE.)

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It is said that the public of Bombay does not appreciate talent, and is quite indifferent to the fine arts, and especially to music. However, I have much reason to believe that real talent is appreciated in this place as everywhere else in the world.

As we know, the saloons of "Sans Soucie" were opened last week by the munificent Sassoon family for the Signora Gemma Onorati's debut in Bombay, and their performance was followed by a *Soiree Musicale* given by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the great reformer, at the Villa, Byculla, last Wednesday. Signora Gemma Onorati also had the honour to perform at a *Soiree Musicale* given by Mr. A. Vinay, a gentleman amateur on the piano, at Malabar Hill, where a most distinguished Company was assembled. Although Signora Onorati suffered from a cough on that evening, she performed the Cavatina of the "*Traviata* with the kind assistance of one of our most accomplished lady pianists, with brilliant success. Signora Onorati proved herself again the worthy pupil of the great professor and composer Bussi of Rome. It may be said in good truth that this Cavatina was executed in a manner which could not be excelled in the most fashionable saloons of Europe.

Several other distinguished ladies present were so good as to perform on this occasion, and we are proud to say that the *elite* of Bombay contains a good number of highly accomplished musical amateurs.

Bombay, 8th April. AMATEUR.

THE KNIGHT TESTIMONIAL FUND.

SIR,—Should you wish (in consideration of Mr. Knight's services to the Local Army) to contribute to the Testimonial being prepared for him, will you kindly send your subscription, as early as possible, to the Bank of Bombay, and oblige, your obedient Servant,

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE, Secretary to the Committee.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Possibly the retiring modesty which led to the circulation of the above printed letter, touting for subscriptions to the "Knight Testimonial Fund," may hinder from the increased publicity given by its appearance in your columns.

To those who remember the flourishing era in Eastern periodical literature, promised in the inauguratory address of your contemporary a few years ago, the frothy declamation against the Indian newspapers generally (and especially Bombay), and the purity and entire freedom from venality guaranteed in the nascent *Times of India*, the intimation to subscribe in the present instance towards the glorification of its late Editor may seem out of place. If the Local Army be in the right in its struggle against the power that over shadows it, in the baneful Upas (Sir C. Wood), one would think a journal with the pretensions of the *Times of India* would scorn to send round the hat, and seek for recompense in fulfilling a duty so strongly arrogated—that of a publisher of wrongs, and dragging the oppressor to the bar of public opinion, and so forth.

In what form is the proposed testimonial to be presented?

A Knight armed with a steel pen, (Gillott's Magnum Bonum) defending a Guebre or Fire Worshipper in the dress of the period, from an ancient Briton. Scene—An Eastern Mountain,—in the back-ground, a lady weeping.

Or a chaste and simple statue of Juggonath in the primitive costume of his era, might with the suggestive numerals 1857, call forth hallowed recollections, as well of the mild Hindoos as the publicity of Bombay.

"Oh Tempora! oh Mores!"

3rd April. LOCUM TENENS.

OUR PORT AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I hear it commonly rumoured (in fact you have already noticed it) that certain changes are about to take place in the port administration, and in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State for India (Sir Charles Wood) and the Supreme Government of India, the Departments of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port and the Superintendent of Marine are to be amalgamated, as is already the case in Calcutta and Madras.

It is also stated in re-modelling this new office that the head officer and senior, or both assistants in one of these Departments, are to be pensioned off and awarded compensation for loss of appointment and prospects in the service of Government. This is but just and right, Government can afford to be liberal to long and tried service. Why should there be so much delay in carrying out these improvements in Bombay? Government ought to act at once, fairly and firmly, and not permit for a moment private feelings to interfere in matters of public duty. That a change is highly necessary, every body who understands the subject will allow—so let the best and most efficient officer be chosen to fill the new post. In organizing the new Department I would suggest the following establishment:—one head officer as Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Superintendent of Marine and Dockyard, &c., three Assistants or Deputies, and a Secretary for Master Attendant and Dockyard duties.

The above officers should be well paid, and should confine themselves entirely to their respective duties, and the public would be better served and at a far less cost than at present: and if the Dockyard passes into private hands a further reduction can be made.

The Port, Pilotage and Marine Establishments under these arrangements might be entirely re-constituted and great care taken that the whole is made as effective as possible. The officers should be located in that fine block now occupied by the Marine Superintendent in the Dockyard.

The Bigbear of the Chamber of Commerce, the "pilotage system," is undergoing manipulation at the hands of the Pilot and Harbour Board: the subject is a tough one as appears from the time taken to digest it:—the "Board" was constituted some time in September last year.

I am glad to learn that the pilots are to have increased pay—a more hard working ill paid class of Government servants do not exist in India. These must be looked to as the efficient officers, for even with the small pay the pilots draw I often wonder how they manage to live decently.

The agitation regarding the lights for the port seems to be at its highest, but there is no doubt in the minds of those most competent to judge and converse in matters of this description that a prong light (extreme end of S. W. prong) and a light on Kenery, both first class bright lights, will answer every purpose. However, the Board of Trade will soon settle the latter, as the question is now entirely in their hands. The "Pilot and Harbour Board" ought to have a Secretary of its own—the appointment of the present Secretary was most injudicious, as it only proves he has not sufficient occupation. Docks and docking one docking officer is all that is necessary. We shall probably hear more on these subjects when Sir Charles Trevelyan's budget appears.

8th April. NAUTICUS II.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1865.

FIRST DAY.—THURSDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

"The Dealers' Plate," value Rs. 2,000, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M., H. F., and 5 G. M. forfeit 16 lbs. Horses declared after 1st January 1865. 2 miles. Weight for age. For all Arab Horses imported after 1st September 1863, and purchased directly from the stables of the givers, namely:—

Agá Mahomed Banker Khan.
Nowrojee Bezonjee Fuckerjee.
Sorabjee Dady Suntook.
Rustomjee Shapoorjee.

The second Horse to save his entrance. To close and name on 1st May 1864. Horses imported after 1st September 1864, allowed to enter until 1st December.

"The Forbes' Stakes," Rs. 400 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 30 G. M. each, H. F. For all Horses. Weight for age. 2 miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st May 1864, but Horses may be allowed to enter until 1st December at 50 G. M, stakes, and 25 G. M. forfeit.

"The Maiden Galloway" Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. Weight for age and inches. Byculla Standard reduced 7 lbs. 1½ miles. To close and name the day before the Race.

"The Drawing Room Stakes," Rs. 300 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Arabs and Countrybred Horses. 8 st. 7 lbs. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

"The Derby," Rs. 400 from the Fund added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for Horses named on 1st May 1864, and 10 G. M. for Horses named on 1st September, when the Race will close. For all Maiden Arabs. 1¼ mile. Weight for age. Entrance 20 G. M. The winner of the "Dealers' Plate," or "Forbes' Stakes" 4 lbs extra: of both 7 lbs.

"A Sweepstakes" of 50 G. M., H. F. For all Horses. 2 miles. Weight for age. Winners once 4 lbs. extra; twice or oftener 7 lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st May 1864 and Horses to be named the day before the Race.

"The Welter," Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M., H. F. For all Horses. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 st. Gentlemen Riders. 1½ miles. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st January 1865, but Horses may be entered and named upon double stakes and forfeits until the day before the Race.

"The Whim," Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 15 G. M. For all Horses. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. 1¼ miles. To close and name the day before the Race.

"The Byculla Stakes," for all Arabs. 20 G. M. H. F. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners once during the Meeting 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. 1 mile. Nominations to be taken on 1st May 1864, and Horses to be named the day before the Race.

THIRD DAY.—TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

"His Royal Highness Prince (the name will be inserted hereafter) Cup," presented by His Highness Aga Khan. Rupees 2,000, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. H. F., and 5 G. M. forfeit if declared by 1st January 1865. 2 miles. Weight for age. The winner of the "Dealers' Plate" or "Derby" 5 lbs. extra, of both 7 lbs. For all Arabs imported after the 1st September 1863, and purchased from the stables of the givers of the "Dealers' Plate." The second horse to save his stakes. To close and name on the 1st May 1864.

"A Sweepstakes" of 40 G. M., H. F., for nominations taken on 1st May 1864, and open until 1st September, at 50 G. M. stakes and a forfeit of 30 G. M. For all Arab Horses. 8 st. 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. R. C. Horses to be named the day before the Race.

"The Colt's Plate," Rs. 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M., H. F., and an additional 10 G. M. for each Colt declared to start. Weight for age. 1¼ mile. For all Arab Colts, and Fillies 4 years and under, imported after the 1st September 1863. Winners once to carry 4 lbs extra; oftener 7 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1864.

"The Malet Stakes." Rs. 400 from the Fund. A Handicap open to all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 2½ miles. 20 G. M. entrance, 5 G. M. F. for not standing the Handicap. Entrance to be made by 8 A. M. the day before the Race. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the other nominations of the day.

FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

"The Bombay European Merchants' Cup," a Piece of Plate; value Rupees 2,500, the rest in specie, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. For all Arabs and Countrybred Horses. 8 st. 7 lbs. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the Race.

"The Drawing Room Stakes," Rs. 300 from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Horses. R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

If to be sold for Rs.	st. lbs.
1,200 to carry	9 7
1,000 "	8 7
800 "	8 0
600 "	8 0

The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the Race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the Race.

N. B.—Imported English Horses, when running with Arabs, shall carry 28 lbs. extra. Cape and Australian Horses, or English blood (sire and dam) bred in India, shall, on like occasions, carry 14 lbs. extra.

This Rule does not apply to Handicaps or Auction Stakes.

The descriptive marks of Horses, and in case of "the Dealers' Plate" whence purchased, must accompany the nominations, or they will be considered void.

The Stewards hereby notify that Horses purchased from the Stables known as Nowrojee Nusserwanjee's will not be allowed to start for "The Dealers' Plate," or "His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."

All Correspondence and Intimations, &c., &c., to be addressed to "The Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Bombay."

By order of the Stewards,

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, April, 1864.

PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE FORMATION OF SANITARY COMMISSIONS IN INDIA.

(From the Gazette of India.)

From the Right Hon'ble Sir C. WOOD, BART., G. C. B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.—(No. 297, dated London, 15th August 1863.)

Para. 1.—In continuation of my despatch No. 280, dated 31st July last, transmitting copies of the Report lately presented by the Royal Commission on the sanitary state of the Army in India, I have now to direct the attention of your Excellency's Government more particularly to some of the most important of the recommendations of the Commissioners.

2. The very high rate of mortality of the European troops in India, deduced from the documentary evidence laid before the Commissioners, amounting, on an average, to 69 per 1,000 per annum, demands the most serious consideration. The period for which the evidence has been accumulated extends back to a remote date, and includes many years of war, involving a great variety of field operations, carried on in unhealthy localities and at unfavorable seasons of the year; and the rate of mortality of the European troops in time of peace is admitted to have considerably diminished within the last few years; but it is evident, nevertheless, that there is room for much further improvement in the sanitary condition of the troops in India.

3. Under these circumstances, I cannot impress too strongly on your Government the imperative duty of using your best endeavours to bring to bear on the condition of the European soldiers in India the results of those discoveries in sanitary science which have been attended with most beneficial effects at home.

4. The success which in Europe, has invariably followed the judicious employment of sanitary measures, and even the degree of improvement which have already resulted in India from the increased attention which these subjects have recently received, warranted the conclusion that the morality of the European troops in that country may be very much further reduced, and will justify the considerable expenditure which must probably be incurred in order to attain this very important object.

5. A summary of the recommendations of the Commission will be found at the conclusion of their Report. Such of them as require to be carried out in this country will be considered by me, in communication with the Secretary of State for War; of the others, which must be carried out in India, the most important are the following:—

I. The appointment of a Sanitary Commission at each of the Presidencies.

II. A careful consideration of the changes that may be necessary in the present distribution of the European troops.

III. The selection of sites for new barracks and hospitals; the construction of these buildings on approved principles; and the application, as far as possible of those principles to existing buildings.

IV. The regulation of the diet of the European troops, and the prevention, if possible, of the use by them of ardent spirits.

V. The provision of means for the innocent recreation and healthy occupation of the men.

VI. The measures to be adopted to prevent the spread of venereal disease.

6. You are authorized to take immediate measures for the formation of a Committee of Public Health, as proposed in the 35th clause of the recommendations of the Commission, at each of the Presidencies. The greatest care will of course be taken in the selection of the Members of those Committees, which will be so constituted as to combine the greatest possible amount of English and Indian experience in sanitary measures, and in the construction of military buildings. All plans for new barracks and hospitals for the sewage and drainage of cantonments, and for the supply of pure water, will be prepared by the Officers of the Public Works Department in consultation with these Committees. Considering, however, that many of the Officers serving on them will necessarily be unacquainted with the more recent improvements in sanitary science, it has been deemed advisable that for some time at least, the plans either for the construction or with the extensive alterations of barracks and hospitals or other buildings which may be approved by the Committees, as well as their plans for the drainage and sanitary improvement of specified localities, should, before being carried into execution, be sent to me for reference to the Sanitary Commission in this country, which, with the addition of two Members of Indian experience, as suggested in the 36th clause of the recommendations, will be the body best fitted by extended knowledge and matured experience to advise the Government on all classes of sanitary question.

7. The Presidency Committee of Calcutta, in communication with those of Madras and Bombay, will be charged with the preparation of a draft code of sanitary regulations, such as is referred to in the 37th clause of the recommendations. This draft will be transmitted to me for revision in this country, and the completed code will then be sent to you for promulgation in India.

8. I have further to request that directions may be given for the monthly returns of sickness and mortality of the troops at out-stations to be submitted promptly and regularly to the Presidency Committees, whose duty it will be to bring to notice any facts exhibited in such returns, requiring the attention of Government, and to suggest at the same time the course which they would recommend for adoption.

9. There is no question of greater importance than the distribution of the European troops in India, involving not only considerations of a sanitary character, but also those of political and strategical importance.

10. There may be positions which, on these latter grounds, it is indispensable to occupy, even though they may be such as would not be selected if sanitary considerations alone were involved. In such cases, all that can be done is to select the most healthy site for the barracks, to construct them in the manner which modern science points out as most conducive to the health of the soldier, and to omit none of the precautions which tend to that end.

11. Such, for instance, appears to be the case at Mooltan. It is indispensable to hold that position with an European force, and there are no situations within reach where it could be expected that the troops would be more healthy than at Mooltan itself. At that place, therefore, all that it is possible to do, is to place the cantonments and the works to be occupied by the troops within easy reach of each other; and to construct the barracks and works of drainage in the most approved manner.

12. At other places, such, for instance, as Peshawur, which it is equally indispensable to hold with a strong European force, it may be possible to withdraw part of the troops to a more healthy position, within reasonable distance, adopting, of course, for the accommodation of such number of European troops as must be kept there, all the precautions which I have mentioned in reference to Mooltan. It appears to me to be probable that without any risk of difficulty, the European Cavalry might be withdrawn from Peshawur and placed at Campbellpore.

13. The barracks at Sealkote are known to be healthy, and that place is so near to Lahore that, probably, part of the force now stationed at the latter place might be removed to Sealkote, whence it could reach Lahore, in case of need, in a very short time.

14. The Punjab and the Upper Provinces of India have the great advantage of hill stations at no very great distance, where those men who may be in a condition to be benefited by the climate of the hills may be placed within reach of their respective regiments.

15. In the lower parts of India, where this advantage does not exist, the most healthy situations in the plains, near to the points which must be necessarily occupied, should be selected, and the great mass of the troops stationed there leaving in the less healthy places only a sufficient garrison to hold the place until reinforcements can arrive; and, of course, in the less warlike parts of the country, greater latitude of selection is open to you.

16. It is most desirable to have a force in hand in certain possible centres of operations in India so that it can be moved out at once to points of danger, and if these places are well selected, the advantages which result from the known presence of large bodies of European troops in preserving tranquility, may be combined with those of having them in healthy localities, and in a fit state for ready and early action if called for.

17. It probably would not be desirable to pull down or destroy the buildings which are vacated in consequence of this arrangement, as occasions might occur when they would be required for the accommodation of troops.

18. I have referred to the particular cases above mentioned, not for the purpose of giving any directions as to what should be done, but in order to indicate the course of conduct which seems to me to be desirable to adopt in such circumstances as I have pointed out.

19. You will, of course, take the subject into your early consideration, in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India, and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, who will communicate also with the Commanders-in-Chief in their respective Presidencies, and then report on the measures which you consider most advisable.

20. Under the third head, viz., the selection of sites for new barracks and hospitals and the construction of these buildings on approved principles, many valuable suggestions will be found in the Report of the Commissioners and in its copious appendix. Those will require, on your part, the careful attention of the departmental Officers as well as of the Presidency Committees; and, though the varying circumstances of localities scattered over the wide extent of India will necessarily lead to some diversity of details, the sound principles laid down by the Commission for regulating ventilation and cleansing, the admission of pure air, and the removal of noxious matter will be found generally applicable in all situations.

21. The subject of rations and dieting of the European troops is understood to be now before you in connection with the Report of the Commission at Chinsurah lately sitting in Calcutta. The recommendation of the Sanitary Commission, that the diet of the soldiers be modified to suit the season, deserves your careful consideration.

22. The Commissioners have commented in forcible language on the evil results which have followed the authorized and permitted use of spirits by the soldiers. Directions will be given in this country (and similar orders should be issued in India) to restrict the issue of spirits to troops on board ships, in accordance with the 2nd clause of the recommendations. The proposal, in the 3rd clause, for the discontinuance of the sale of spirits in canteens, and the prohibition, by legal enactment, of the sale of spirits in military bazars, is a very important question, which will require the most serious considerations. If you should be of opinion that it is advisable to carry out any measure for this purpose, it must be accompanied by the strictest precautions to prevent the soldier from getting access, by surreptitious means, to the more fiery and deleterious spirits to be found in the native bazars.

23. But perhaps the most likely means of weaning the soldier from habits of intemperance and at the same time of promoting his moral and physical improvement, will be found to be the general introduction of such means of instruction and recreation as are referred to in the 5th clause of the recommendations. I am aware that this subject has already occupied your attention, that a valuable Minute on it was recorded by a distinguished Member of your Government, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., and that His Excellency Sir. H. Rose has lost no opportunity of promoting this very desirable object. I can assure you of the hearty approval of Her Majesty's Government of any considered measures which you may adopt for giving further effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners under this head.

24. The prevalence of venereal diseases, and its prejudicial effect on the health of the troops in India, have not failed to attract the attention of the Commissioners, who, notwithstanding the failure of former attempts to check the spread of this malady, by the establishment of Lock Hospitals, and the enforcement of respective regulations, have recommended "the re-organization of the measures formerly adopted in the three Presidencies with any improvement which subsequent experience and consideration may point out as being required to meet the necessities of each locality."

25. I have learned, by a late despatch from the Madras Government, that the experimental measures more recently adopted in that Presidency for the prevention of venereal disease, have been attended with some success, and I trust that further consideration which will now be given by your Government to this important element of sanitary regulation, will result in the establishment of an efficient system of control.

26. I have in previous despatches directed that the medical returns of the troops in India may be prepared in the forms prescribed for the British army, and I request that you will now issue such further instructions as may be necessary to ensure the complete uniformity of the system of Army Medical Statistics in India with that at present in use at Home stations, as proposed in the 38th clause of the recommendations.

27. It only remains to request your Excellency's early consideration of the best method of introducing generally the systematic registration of deaths, and the causes of death in the towns and districts of India, as recommended in the 39th clause. The determination of the effects of local causes on the mortality of the native population, besides its intrinsic value in connexion with the welfare of the people of India, cannot fail to have an important bearing on the health of the Europeans resident amongst them.

28. A copy of this despatch has been transmitted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

BENGAL.

THAT earth is a powerful deodorising agent is perfectly well known, even among the agricultural population of England. If a farm labourer's wife should happen to buy tainted meat in the market late on Saturday night, she will send one of the clouts about the house to bury it in the earth till the next morning, when nothing will be found the matter with it—at least, nothing that a farmer could taste. The Rev. H. Moule read a paper before the Society of Arts a year or so ago in which he pointed out that if common town sewerage were covered over with earth it would be rendered inoffensive. The idea originally belonged to a better known source whose name also began with "M"—one Moses, whose directions for the use of earth as a deodoriser will be found in the book of Deuteronomy. To come to our own times, the system has been pursued for years in the Punjab jails. Hence there is no great novelty in the experiments which have been made this week in the Calcutta House of Correction. A large pan of excreta was completely deodorised by a little earth being sprinkled over it. A handful of the earth was taken out and found to be free from the slightest unpleasant smell. It immediately removed from a decomposing liquid its offensive properties. The experiments proved that earth will deodorise almost anything, and no doubt the knowledge will be turned to good account. But we hope no one will speak of these as a discovery."—*Friend of India, March 31,*

THE CURSE OF THE ARMY.

(From the Friend of India, March 31.)

IN the year 1862, we have it on the authority of an official report by Mr. John Strachey, President of the Sanitary Commission, "at least one-third of the whole European Army in the Bengal Presidency passes through the hospitals," afflicted with a disease which is the consequence of profligacy. At some particular stations the proportion reaches seventy per cent. This frightful curse costs the country, directly, £75,000 a year—what it costs indirectly and what misery and unhappiness it involves, it would be quite impossible to estimate. Dr. Macpherson states that two-thirds of the sufferers are permanently invalided within five years, and "sent out of the service with a loathsome poison circulating in their veins." No other evil of like magnitude would have been suffered to exist so long without an attempt to remove it; but there are, and always must be, special and formidable difficulties in the way of dealing with this subject. In the first place it is thought inexpedient to discuss it—in the next it is held to be wrong to officially recognise it, and consequently to legislate for it. So great, however, and so widely spread has the mischief become, that no humane government can endure any longer to deal with it, just as men deal with desperate diseases. It is not improper for a physician to cure a man of *delirium tremens*, although he may be cured only to return to drunkenness. It is not sufficient to cure the disease that is decimating our army—it must be prevented. "To me," writes Mr. Strachey, "it seems to be little better than folly to talk of improving the health of the army, and to ignore the existence of causes of disease which everybody knows and admits to be incomparably more important than any others which exist." People—very well meaning people they generally are—argue as if the attempt to extirpate the disease would increase its force. We are quite unable to see upon what law or principle this theory is based. They do not deny that it is a duty to cure it. Surely it is still more a duty to prevent it, if that be practicable?

The Government of India has found it impossible to let the evil go on increasing in magnitude, and spreading sorrow and suffering through this and succeeding generations, without making some attempt to remove it. At the Council meeting yesterday, clauses in the Cantonments Bill were brought forward, which are of a very different character to the measures in use on the continent, but which must have the effect of protecting the thoughtless soldier against the calamities he now brings upon himself. Mr. Roberts opposed any legislation on the subject, and his general conduct sufficiently answers for the fact that he opposed it on conscientious grounds. We do not the less believe him to be mistaken. He will no doubt grant that what we will, for convenience, call preventive laws lessened the ravages of this disease to an extent to have retarded the political development of the German people, and caused them to lag behind their brethren in the political career. As the inhabitants of a great continent, with a very small sea coast, they have been wanting in the commercial element, and in the spirit of adventure which generally brings in its train. Historically, they have suffered by the partition of their country among a number of petty sovereigns, representing the great feudatories of the German empire, which has prevented their attaining a national unity and future. They have been slow in learning to make their first efforts in self-government; and those efforts, like all first efforts in self-government like our own, if we would only remember our history—are awkward, wavering, subject to relapses, and somewhat ridiculous in the eyes of nations long trained to the exercise of freedom. But, in the meantime, their spirit of independence, though debarred from the political, has done the world good service in the intellectual sphere. While we have produced Cromwells, they have produced Luthers. And where would our political liberties have been without the Reformation?

The comparative listlessness of the Germans in politics, and the want of common political feelings and aspirations which they have generally shown, are, however, a proof that, if in the present case they are so vehemently and so universally excited, it is not with a sufficient cause. I appreciate the sufferings which are to be found in the treatment to which they see their compatriots in Sleswig subjected at the hands of the Danes. The Danes are worthy of great admiration as a brave and energetic race., but there is an element of tyranny in their character, as their was in that of their forefathers the Normans, which has shown itself in their government of dependencies, as the Swedes, though now their friends, once had good reason to know. Their country is by nature the sea coast of Germany, and the natural path to prosperity for its inhabitants lies in commercial union (which under the federal system need involve no loss of national independence or character) with its continent, as perhaps, when the present quarrel shall have been fairly numbered with the past, they may one day perceive But being isolated, and finding themselves a petty and (I believe) not very prosperous community, they wish to make themselves a continental power by absorbing an adjoining German population which happens to have fallen under the dominion of the same crown, and on which they are endeavouring to force their language and institutions. It is as though, when the King of England happened to be also King of Hanover, we had tried to turn the Hanoverians into Englishmen against their will. The forcible character of the proceeding seems to be sufficiently proved by the presence in Sleswig of intrusive Danish officials, who on the approach of the liberating armies, are expelled by the people.

The feeling of sympathy for the weaker side, to which the advocates of war appeal, is generous and native to Englishmen. But the weaker side, it seems to me, in this instance, is the side of the people of Sleswig, who have called in their natural protectors to their assistance against the superior power of the Danes. To secure the just liberty of Denmark is one thing, to secure her liberty to do injustice to her dependencies is another.

I am as far as possible from being a partisan of Austria or Prussia. I think it too probable that the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin are actuated by motives of a selfish and sinister kind. But they are compelled in a certain extent to give effect to the wishes of the German people and without laying it down dogmatically that those wishes are just, I think it may at least be said that they are not so palpably unjust as to warrant our government in going out of its way to oppose them at the expense of war. That the honour of diplomacy has suffered in this matter is true: but it will not be redeemed by shedding the blood and wasting the earnings of the people in a cause which no man, looking to the substantial merits of the case, can confidently affirm to be that of right.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, GOLDWIN SMITH.

February 29, 1864.

THE EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—I was at the execution on Monday. I arrived at the spot shortly after 5 A. M., and did not leave until the bodies were cut down. Few persons had the opportunity of closely and leisurely observing so large a number of the crowd as I had, and I can corroborate every word written by your correspondents.

The first thing which struck me was the low average height of the crowd; two or three soldiers of the Line stood well above their neighbours, and two Guardsmen whom I noticed towered above the mass like steeples. Scarcely a hat was visible; caps of brown or dingy hue were worn almost by the whole. Few appeared to me to belong to the artisan class; a very few women were present, they were of the same class as the men. It was, indeed, exactly the mob to expect, and exactly the mob which should see an execution.

There was the usual hubbub of many voices, but there was neither yelling, howling, nor wh

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Comoria*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Glendora*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Mistress of the Seas*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton ...£2 15s. 0d. to £35s. 0d. per ton. Seeds ...£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,	
London	Cotton ...£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. ,, Seeds ...£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back ...	Rs. 17 to 18	

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 8TH APRIL 1864.

London.

Havering.—57 packages coffee, 57 cwt., Ebram Noordin & Co.; 119 pieces E. teeth, 7¼ cwt. 12 lbs., Cursanjee Rungjee & Co.: 70 bales wool, 210 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 101 cases dry Ginger, Kessoodass Goculdass; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.

Octavia.—4 packages sundries, 3 pieces table and chairs, A. B. Collett.

Rowena.—102 packages coffee, 140 cwt. 21 lbs., Esac Klunsky; 125 packages Coffee, 125 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Salamanca.—1 package sundries, Indian Carrying Company.

Liverpool.

Adriatic.—200 bales cotton, 70 cwt., M. P. B. Colah & Co.; 4 cases chairs, Comber Sons & Co.

Algiers.—109 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Edaljee Rustomjee.

Borphoyna.—86 bales cotton, 301 cwt., Jugunath Jaygroop; 100 bales cotton, 320 cwt., Harjee Nanjee & Co.

British Crown.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Hirjee Cullianjee; 93 bales cotton, 325½ cwt., A. C. Brice & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Ganesh Vinaek.

Concordia.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Henraz Urjoon.; 60 bales coir cable, 150 cwt.; 40 bales coiryarn, 100 cwt., Gopaldass Soondeerjee; 25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Sewjee Furdhan; loose buffalo horns, 7 cwt., Joona Sakha.

Dunsiria.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Buttonsy Khimjee; 77 bales cotton, 2,690½ cwt., Mucanjee Morardass; 100 bales cotton, 359 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 4 bales wool, 12 cwt., Ruttonsee Khemsiyjee.

Eagle.—1 box sundries, N. C. Richardson; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sungee Henraz & Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Varjeevun Vulubdass; 29 bales wool 60 cwt., Bombay Trading & Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Watson Bogle & Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass; 74 bales cotton, 259½ cwt., Kessonjee Toolseedass.

East.—200 bales cotton, 709 cwt., Sewpooty Anapoory.

Eurine.—161 bales cotton, 563½ cwt., B. H. Cama & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 359 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Frenchman.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nungesh Pandoorange.

Gladstone.—600 bundles Jingelly seed 300 cwt., Hirjee Lulubhoy.

Guardian.—175 bales wool, 535 cwt., Narrandass Dawkadass: 225 bales wool, 675 cwt., Narrandass Ruttonjee; 200 bales wool 600 cwt., Kursonjee Veerjee.

Kirkham.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Edaljee Rustomjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co.

Marriotta.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 112 bales cotton, 392 cwt., Lucka Mullar; 112 bales cotton, 392 cwt., Gopall Mullar; 108 bales cotton, 375 cwt., Juvarcelall Woomcrasukker & Co.

Melitus.—81 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Mistress of the Seas.—42 Hhds. fish oil, 167 cwt. 2 qrs. 23 lbs., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Montrose.—239 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hormusjee Bomanjee & Co.

Myrtle.—200 bales cotton, Jewraz Ruttonsy & Co.

Orne.—130 bags Linseed 195 cwt., Ranjee Khetsee. &; 69; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Dawood Sassoon & Co; 37 bales wool, 111 cwt., Jairamdass Khutoomull.

Protector.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Merwanjee Nuserwanjee; 152 bales cotton, 532 cwt., Nurrey Mowjee; 316 bags linseed 474 cwt., Ladha Shalan; 500 bundles Coiryan 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Tonuyonque.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Oomersee Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pranjeevun Harjeevandass.

Vanguard.—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., M. & M. Heerjee & Co.

War Cloud.—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Pasveer Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, 360 cwt., Mervanjee Nuservanjee; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Virjee Ramjee; 600 bundles Coiryarn 60 cwt., Doolubchund Gandarcowry.

Wm. Chandler.—225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckumsy Hoosie; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Chaturbhoz Assaria.

Wm. Cornell.—19 bales cotton, 66½ cwt., Cursandass Ramchund; 65 bales wool 195 cwt., Hurridass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dhunjee Manockjee & Co.

Havre.

Bailly de Saffron.—2 bags coffee, 2½ cwt., Ewart Latham & Co.

Caroline Agnes.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Cerce.—113 bales cotton, 395½ cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

Newyork.

Cicero.—8 bales goat skins, 160 corges; 8 bales sheep skins, 200 corges Stearns Hobart & Co.

Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—4 chests C. Shawl, 80 pieces, Kooluckdin Paracha.

St. Thomas.

Cicero.—21 bales wool, 682 cwt., Anundjee Govindjee.

Suez.

Malta.—14 bundles silk, 75 lbs. Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany; 2 cases indigo, 7 maunds, Abdoola Babany; 1 box Shawls, 18 pieces Prangopolo Agalasto & Co.; 1 case Sundries, Ameerbhoy Oosmanbhoy; 3 bundles silk, 234 lbs. Abdoola Balance; 14 packages silk, 985 lbs. Hajee Mahomed Bakker.

Hongkong

Steamer Emune.—21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. Jugunath Agnitsee.

Steamer *Emune.*—5 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each Tarachund Ramchunder; 16 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each, Jeevansoon Moses.

Steamer *United Service.*—3 pieces Iron screws complete, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 100 cases broken glass 300 lbs., Visrambhoy Ebhram & Co.

Steamer *Emune.*—18 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram & Co; 61 chests M. opium 140 lbs. each, Meersassoon Moosy; 17 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhoyehund Joompha.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519 Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.
867 Alladin, Tinmouth.
434 Baroness Family, Richmond.
1129 Cospatrick, Elsmlie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
874 Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co. Feb. 5
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 8
653 Canada Belle, Henderson. Feb. 18
710 Daphne, Forsman—Grey & Co. Jan. 15
935 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Feb. 24
480 Empress, Piers.
65 Eurotta, Stevenson
940 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes. Nov. 30
659 John Melhuish, Watts.
781 Janet Mitchell, Branscombe. Oct. 9
1221 King Arthur, Grigg.
755 Kennington, Edwards.
909 Lequatio, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Dec. 20
614 Loenidas, Thompson. Feb. 6
701 Monarchy, Day—Malcomed Pereera & Co. Nov. 25
734 Monayahire, Filton. (Bahia-Lesky) Dec. 26
1243 Mary Stenhouse Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
1812 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama Dec. 29
1091 Queen of the Clyde, Davis.
740 Ramillies, Denny.
1100 Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.
939 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
761 Sailor Prince, Ramsey—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 12
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Association. Dec. 25
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co. Jan. 22
535 Wellington, Ditchburn. Feb. 8
505 Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 18

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
1952 Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 14
1209 Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co. Nov. 19
861 Ambrose, Daniel. Dec. 1
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. Nov. 18
1349 Arrundel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Nov. 23
1466 Advance—Stenhouse & Co. Jan. 3
1936 Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 29
1491 Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co. Jan. 18
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co. Nov. 25
1433 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung Dec. 17
933 Balgzi, Belcher.
1180 Belle Isle, Babot. Jan. 8
1235 British India.
1063 Cashlan, Welburn Nov. 28
818 Calloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 28
2119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. Jan. 27
1852 Coronet, Corney—Rennie Scove & Co. Dec. 14
1081 Clifton Bella, Austin. Jan. 2.
1497 Dreadnought, Campbell. Jan. 11
1198 Daleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 6
1047 Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Haschke & Co. Jan. 22
1643 Ellen Stewart, Lyons. Jan. 12
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 9
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forgandail, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 14
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. Dec. 9
1165 Gatineau, Cumming.
1849 Henry Fisher, Berry—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 6
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 25
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. Nov. 28
912 India, Stewart. Feb. 25
650 John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co. Dec. 18
1445 James Seddon, Jiffaris—W.A. Graham & Co. Nov. 18
1363 King of Italy, Browne. Dec. 23
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson.
1365 Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.
263 Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1187 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 14
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1013 Magnolia, Brown.
503 Marguerite, Bertin.
956 Matheran, Mesnard—J. W. Wright & Co.
883 Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Nov. 11
1091 Norah Greaume, Bake—H. Bates & Co. Dec. 29
1017 Negotiator, Mitchell—Stevens Brothers & Co.
491 Orixa, Gaffie.
Onangonde,—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 27
1009 Boodee.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co. Feb. 5
999 Remington, Pearson, Remington & Co.
1071 Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 7
1614 Selberg, Roberts—Mungesh Pandoorung. Nov. 23
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 10
1104 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 13
1169 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 5
1153 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
691 Sparkler—Coupland & Co. Jan. 18
284 Stanly (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
1227 Stroughow—Bombay Shipping Company. Dec. 24
893 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 1
1138 Southern Belle—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 4
988 Tiger.
837 Victoria, Martin—Stoehr, Prieger & Co. Nov. 11
599 Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 1
1511 Wasp.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

952 Arran, Cummings. Feb. 8
833 Araminta, Bley. Feb. 8
1217 Allana Dale, Chivers.
766 Bushire, Black.
132 Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.
846 Fanny. Dec. 3
1194 Herald. Dec. 20
1094 North, Brown—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 20
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall.
1425 Robert Seddon, Beets.
786 Shannon.
1016 Tirrell, Morgan.
1241 Vicksburg, Scott Oct. 9

FROM THE CLYDE

611 Alicia—J. W. Wright & Co. Dec. 28
531 City of London, Ferguson. Jan. 9
934 City of Antoy, McNeil. Feb. 18
1399 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
561 City of Edinburgh, Sodon—W. and A. Graham & Co.
939 City of Madras—Graham.
Ontram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
W. Kidston. Feb 18

FROM AKYAB.

305 Empress of India.
695 Huntress.
710 St. Hilda Mar. 12.

FROM SHIELDS.

Tasmania Feb. 9

FROM CARDIFF.

973 Windsor Forest, Curtis. Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
960 Falkland, Pender.
533 Neptune, Veary.

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

902 Dolladin Castle.
939 Sattara,—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1175 Lydia, Williams.
1150 Tyebjee.
459 Timevelly—W. J. S. Co.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315 Carioca.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Beverly (a) Putman.
859 Jessia Anne—Farnham & Co.

FROM RANGOON.

379 Southern Cross.

FROM NEWPORT.

946 G. W. Duncan.
602 Samoset.

FROM GOTHENBERG.

Amazon—Falcher, Cooper & Co.

FROM ADEN.

Chippewa.
1069 May Queen, Penney.

FROM SINGAPORE.

490 Atalanta, Lostoe.
375 Favorite, Renti.
517 Ningpo, Miners.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1669 Great Australia, Smellie. Feb. 9
1557 Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 25
811 Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1169 Prince of the Ocean, Kyle.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayne. Feb. 4
1402 Yorick, Moore. Feb. 15

FROM CHINA.

410 Canada. Feb. 27
1197 Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co. March 2
932 St. Bernard, Mason, Ruttonjee Eduljee Esq.

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175 Anne Royden March 10
Arbosthan. March 5
1118 Astronomer.
Atlet Rahaman. March 16
Avaahoy. March 10
Azelia Brown.
Calabar. March 10
City of Palaces.
1056 Day Dream.
Diamond. March 4
582 Euphemus. Feb. 20
819 Fathe Shah Allum.
624 Fort William.
1323 French Empire—W. Nicol & Co.
Futhalol Akbz. March 10
Gertrude. Feb. 25
1444 H. C. Kidston.
1353 Herefordshire, Walker. March 2
877 Houghton —Stearns Hobart & Co. Feb. 11
Indian.
637 J. W. Brockman.
409 Jadelmann.
816 Jessie Coffin. (put back) Feb. 25
453 Johanna March 4
John Bright (s) Bethum.
Kate Gregory Feb. 22
940 Lady Canning. Feb. 25
Marquard Family. March 9
664 Martha Ann. March 19
Matuara March 21
1152 Melicete.
Merle Blance.
Morning Star. March 2
994 Portland.
Regina Jan. 28
794 Robert Small—Forbes & Co. March 1
898 Raritan—Cohen & Co.
698 Schah Jehan.
Splendido. Feb. 26
363 Teazer.
874 Tinto. March 19
1089 Ticonderoga. March 9
Turkey Feb. 6
1215 Western Empire.

FROM MAULMAIN.

775 Adelaide, Richardson.
1199 Baden, (a) Stibbs.
633 Harvest Home, Vicks.
665 Sparkling Wave, Emery—Cohen & Co.

FROM MADRAS COAST.

Feroze Shah,—W. Nicol & Co.
698 Winterthur,—A. H. Haschke & Co.
531 Hurkaru,—W. Nicol & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 2 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half. yearly	Dividend	Rates.
	Rs.			
Agra Bank.....	500	5	pr. ct.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	162 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....		12 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....		20 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	62 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	120 pr. ct. pm. [uncldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	198 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	120	.....		78 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	4½	do.	117 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....		30 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Press Cos.				
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 11,100 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,999	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land Press Company Limited				Rs. 41,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising				
1 A Share...	6,000	430		
1 B Share...	6,000	170		
1 C Share.....	6,000	.....		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 36,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
[RAILWAY COS.				[nominal.
G. I. P. Railway Co.				
Consolidated Stock	218-3-9		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-5	2½	do.	Rs. 12 pm.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....		Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.....	1,000	.....		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	250	.....		Rs. 150 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Bombay and Persian River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 250 pm.
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris. (Limited).....	250	.....		2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....		200 p. ct. nom'l.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan... ...		98
Ditto Loan 1835-36		95
,, Loan 1842-43		
Ditto Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan... ..		113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs.	10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	,,	10
Spanish Dollars.....	,,	210
Carolus.....	,,	200
Mexican Dollars.....	,,	230
German Crowns.....	,,	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	222
Bar Silver	,,	105-8
Gold Leaf.....	,,	16-6

PRICES CURRENT (7th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	580 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.).....	,,	585 to 590
New Bhownuggur, (ready.).....	,,	585 to 590
New Oomravutee.....	,,	530 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,,	530 to 540
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	525 to 530
New Veeravul	,,	530 to 535
New Khandeish	,,	520 to 525
New Poratchee	,,	535 to 540
New Accote	,,	550 to 555
New Mangalore.....	,,	545 to 550
New Ringhungaut	,,	625 to 630
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6 2 to 6 3	per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 5 13 to 5 14.	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33.	
	,, 33 to 34.	
Nigor	,, 27 to 28,	Nominal

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 8, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0¾d. ,,
Sight.....2s. 0⅞d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·66 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... ,, 2·61 ,, ,,
Sight.....2·55 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLAIMNBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEEREBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight.....	2s.	11d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0⅛d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares 2 per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANEKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £250, and amounts under £250 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
,, On Demand	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
Chairman.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
THE HONORABLE PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SC